United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

74-1550

IN THE

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

NO. 74-1550

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

-against-

CARMINE TRAMUNTI, et al.,

Defendants-Appellants.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS' JOINT APPENDIX
Vol. T(42) - Pages 5543 to 5619

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2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
3	vs.
4	CARMINE TRAMUNTI, et al.
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6	New York, March 13, 1974,
7	10:00 a.m.
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. 9	Deliberations resumed.
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11	(At 11:15 a.m. a note was received from
12	the jury.)
13	(In open court.)
14	THE COURT: Mark this for identifica-
15	tion.
16	(Court's Exhibit 111 was marked for iden-
17	tification.)
18	THE COURT: Court's Exhibit No. 111 for
19	identification is a note:
20	"Your Honor: We are now," underlined, "ready
21	to hear our request on William Alonzo.
22	"Thanks. Sincerely Lucy Hare, Forelady."
23	All right, bring in the jury.
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, before the
25	jury is brought in I would just like briefly to be heard

again. It seems that the note where they asked for the Alonzo testimony has two crucial words in it.

One is "We would like to hear all the testimony of Mr. Alonzo" and the other is the word again."

It seems to me at the very lease that creates an ambiguity that aought to be cleared up with the jury as to whether they want to just hear the testimony of Marry Pannirrello as to Mr. Alonzo or other testimony that relates to Mr. Alonzo.

I would respectfully ask the court to inquire of the jury which they mean in that respect.

MR. SUNDEN: If it is necessary to be heard, I would like to respond to that.

THE COURT: The key word in my ruling last night was the fact that they said "reread again."

Under the circumstances I believe that taken in context it means to reread the testimony of Harry Pannirello.

All right. Bring in the jury.

(Jury present.)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentle men.

I just received a note which I have marked as Court's Exhibit 111 for identification:

"Your Honor, we are now ready to hear our request on William Alonzo.

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please.

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"Thanks."

Mr. Reporter, would you be good enough to read the testimony.

(Record read.)

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Marshal.

(The jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Today's prohibited restaurant is Doyle's. I don't even know where it is, I don't know anything about it, so don't ask me.

(At 12:05 p.m. a note was received from the jury.)

(In open court.)

THE COURT: Mark this a court's exhibit,

(Court's Exhibit 112 was marked for identification.)

THE COURT: This is another note from the jury:

"Dear Judge Duffy: We would like to hear Jimmy Provitera's testimony regarding his visits to Hattie Ware's apartment when William Alonzo was present.

"Could you have the above prepared to be read after lunch?

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"Thankyou, Lucy Hare, Forelady."

I told counsel involved in this about this a couple of minutes ago, but I thought you other gentlemen might like to go to lunch a little early.

We are not going to read it until after lunch. That is what they want.

The only counsel that have to stay around now are those who are involved in this testimony.

Everybody else, be back here at 2 o'clock.

(Luncheon recess.)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7-4580

(1:50 p.m.)

(In the robing room.)

THE COURT: Counsel have agreed to the following pages being read in response to Court's Exhibit

AFTERNOON SESSION

2969, line 4, to 2971, line 16; 2972, line 2, to 2973, line 17; 3228, line 21, to 3229, line 16; 3229, line 24, to 3230, line 19.

Mr. Sunden has requested also that 3231, line 22, be read through page 3240, line 11. The government objects as to 3233, line 23 to 3235, line 2.

Mr. Sunden, I will hear you on that.

MR. SUNDEN: I would just say that I concede that this may wellcome in the area of a more general credibility determination, but since Alonzo seems to be hanging on by his nails I would ask the court in its discretion to let it in.

THE COURT: No, I don't believe it belongs on. It will not be read.

The next exception refers to line 18 on page 3235 up to line 2 on page 3236.

MR. SUNDEN. Again I feel this is not exactly the heart of the defense, but I feel it shows perhaps

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2	some inconsistency on the part of Provitera, and in
3	your Honor's discretion I would ask that you allow that
4	in.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Leighton, this is a part
6	that you object to.
7	MR. LEIGHTON: Yes, your Honor. I ob-
8	ject to line 18 on page 3235 going down to line 8 on
9	page 3236. The basis for my objection is that these
10	lines do mention my client, who is named in the indict-
11	ment as Allen, also known as Warren Robinson. I think
12	the questions asked, the way they are read back to the
13	jury, could prejudice Warren Robinson.
14	I would ask your Honor either to redact
15	it and just say identify another party or, in the alternation
16	tive, substitute Warren Robinson's name for the name
17	Allen.
18	MR. SUNDEN: I would agree to that.
19	MR. ENGEL: The government's position is
20	that it should pick up on line 3 on 3236, and if there
21	you use the name Warren Robinson the government has no
22	objection. But we do object to the bottom of 3235
23	as not being responsive.
24	THE COURT: All right. 3235, line 18,
25	through 3236, line 2 is out.

Robinson.

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Now we have a problem with the next question.

MR. LEIGHTON: I object. I would rather have the whole thing stricken.

THE COURT: I understand. The government is consenting to change the name Allen to Warren

MR. PHILLIPS: No, we would rather have the whole thing stricken.

MR. SUNDEN: Is that a change in position.

THE COURT: You just said --

MR. PHILLIPS: Engel said that. He was overruled.

THE COURT: That is going to stay in. The question is whether it is going to stay in as Allen or Warren Robinson.

MR. PHILLIPS: We feel it should stay in as Allen, your Honor.

MR. LEIGHTON: I would rather have the whole thing out. If it has to be in, your Honor, I would ask that your Honor change the name from Allen to another person or to Warren Robinson.

MR. ENGEL: Your Honor, I think the tesmony is the testimony.

I think we might as well leave it.

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THE COURT: If we have not put it into the record, we should indicate that page 3235, lines 4 through 17, is to be read.

We are starting now with 3236, line 3. That will go to 3237, line 21.

Pick up at 3239, line 4.

MR. SUNDEN: Maybe I misunderstood, but I don't understand what part has been excluded.

THE COURT: The redundancy in the middle.

MR. SUNDEN: What lines are those that

your Honor has ruled are out here?

THE COURT: Are out?

MR. SUNDEN: Yes. I am sorry.

THE COURT: 3237, line 22 through 3239,

lien 4.

MR. SUNDEN: Those are out?

THE COURT: Those are out.

MR. SUNDEN: Judge, I wonder if I could

be heard on that.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SUNDEN: Very briefly, I submit, this, that on the other little disagreements we had I conceded that they may have fallen into the area of general credibility, and I understand your Honor set the rule

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on this, on general credibility things are not allowed in, but perhaps specific issues as to direct case contentions should be allowed in.

I submit, bearing in mind your Honor's marshaling of the facts in this case, you stated that a lot of the defendants are relying on inconsistencies, prior inconsistent statements, etc., credibility of the government witnesses.

Now, my man did not take the stand. What I submit is a prior inconsistent statement that Provitera made is, frankly, the heart and essence and the only defense that my man has here, and I submit that reading -
THE COURT: Mr. Sunden, read it, will

you, please.

MR. SUNDEN: Certainly.

THE COURT: The last question asked is:

"Q Did you take a similar oath prior to testifying before the grand jury in October of 1973?"

MR. SUNDEN: Right.

THE COURT: Then you go through a lot of stuff building up to your prior inconsistent statement, which appears basically on page 3239:

"Q And do you now recall being asked the question, 'Did you deliver narcotics to anybody in the

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Bronx!?

"Were you asked that question?

"A Yes."

Continuing on you get down to your inconsistent statement. All the stuff that goes in
between there is merely a buildup.

MR. SUNDEN: I see what your Honor is saying, but if your Honor is inclined to do that I would
submit that where you say, "Did you take a similar a
oath prior to testifying before the grand jury" -- that
is line 19 and 20 on 3237 -- that you should include
really line 4 and 5 on 3238, because where your Honor
suggests to pick up you are excluding the question where
I asked specifically, "And were you asked this question
before the grand jury?"

Where your Honor is suggesting picking it up it might be completely clear to the jury that that is the question that I am referring to. That, of course, is the heart of the whole thing.

Furthermore, Judge, honestly, in fairness, I suggest that on 3238, line 21 and 22, that that question - and 23 — that that question and answer, even the next question, should be allowed in, because I really feel that that goes to the heart of the defense here, that he

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took a similar oath there, he took a similar oath here.

That'is the basis on which I made my summation and that is the inconsistency. I feel it heightens it. Really to deprive me of that does take away really from the only type of defense that my client has offered here.

THE COURT: Counselor, what I was trying to do was to save you from being buried in a bunch of verbiage. You want it in, you got it.

MR. ENGEL: Your Honor, can I be heard on that?

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead,

MR. ENGEL: First of all, without conceding it is an inconsistent statement in any fashion, I think that if you want to pick it up and get the essence of the grand jury testimony you could do it by going to 3239, line 20, or even line 17, where he asks the very simple question, "Was Butch Ware named as one of the people to whom he delivered narcotics?" and he said no, he didn't, and he didnt' say he delivered to him on the stand in this trial either.

MR.SUNDEN: Judge, I would say particularly line 3238, line 24 and 25, that question, was he asked to tell the whole truth, I devoted a couple of minutes

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tions here.

of summation right now.

of my summation to that distinction between whether he just answered a question, did you deliver to anybody or name all the people you delivered to," and I argued that he did not tell the whole truth here and that that shows the fact that this man may have been lying. I would ask the court in its discretion frankly not to deprive --
MR. ENGEL: We are not arguing about summa-

THE COURT: No, it is not a question

I am telling you, Mr. Sunden, I will give it to you, but what I was trying to do was winnow out the excess verbiage in there. What you are going to end up with is a lot of talk and not --

MR. SUNDEN: I will take that chance.

THE COURT: I understand. It is your chance to take. I am not going to stop you.

MR. ENGEL: Your Honor, how do we stand on page 3238 then? Does the whole load go in?

THE COURT: The whole load is in.

The last reading will be from page 3236, line 3, all the way through 3240, line 9.

MR. SUNDEN: Could I be heard on that last question, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SUNDEN: Very briefly, I would submit that that also should be allowed in by your Honor on the ground that one of the points of this whole defense in considering the general area of inconsistency is that a person such as Provitera is much more perhaps likely to lie if his word can't be contradicted by anybody. I am just trying to heighten the effect of the fact that there was only the one human being there, and that asks the question point blank. I really submit that it is the essence of my defense here.

THE COURT: No. My ruling stays, 3240, line 9.

MR. SUNDEN: Respectfully except, Judge.
(In open court.)

(Court's Exhibit 113 was marked for identification.)

THE COURT: "Dear Judge Duffy: We are ready to hear the previously requested material on William Alonzo.

"Sincerely, Lucy Hare."

Bring back the jury.

(Jury present.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I received

Just 4
your note, which I marked as Court Exhibit 113:
"We are ready to hear the previously re-
quested material on William Alonzo."
I believe that this refers to the testi-
mony of Provitera.
Mr.Reporter, would you be good enough to
read it, please.
(Record read.)
THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentle-
men.
Marshal, take the jury out, please.
(The jury left the courtroom.)
THE COURT: All right, don't go too far
away.
(At 3:30 p.m., a note was received from the
jury.)
(In open court.)
THE COURT: I have received another note.
Before I read it let me remind you that I indicated
this will be Court's Exhibit 114 for identification
let me remind you that I suggested at least three or
four times that I would take a partial verdict. You
asked me not to. You asked me to think about it.
I thought about it. I feel that this note

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however, leaves me with little choice. .

"Judge Duffy: Please be advised that after exhaustive debate and conscientious effort we have reached a verdict all issues except one defendant and his two counts. We await your instructions.

"Sincerely, Lucy Hare."

It is my intention at this point to take the verdict. As to the one person, one defendant, I am going to send them back to see if they can reach a verdict on him.

I note that they state that it has been exhaustive debate and conscientious effort. ' I am not going to keep them very long after I send them back.

In this connection what I intend to do is
to go to the jury room. I do not intend to do anything
except ask who the one defendant might be. In
taking the verdict his name will not be mentioned.

MR. FISHER: Your Honor, I object for the reasons stated previously.

THE COURT: All right. While I am gone, Mr. Clerk, call the role, be sure everybody is here.

(Court's Exhibit 114 was marked for identification.)

(Pause.)

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2	THE COURT: Mr. Clerk, bring in the jury.
3	The record should reflect a poll of the jury
4	as to their being present. Would you read the names
5	of the 12 jurors, please.
6	(Jury roll called; all present.)
7	THE CLERK: Madam Forelady, have you agreed
8	upon a verdict?
9	THE FORELADY: We have.
10	THE COURT: I understand, Madam Forelady,
11	that this verdict applies to all except one defendant.
12	THE FORELADY: Yes.
13	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Clerk, go
14	ahead.
15	THE CLERK: Madam Forelady, on count
16	1, how do you find the defendant Carmine Tramunti?
. 17	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
18	THE CLERK: Did the defendant Tramunti
19	join before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
20	THE FORELADY: After.
21	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
22	the defendant Louis Inglese?
23	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
24	THE CLERK: Did defendant Louis Inglese
25	join before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?

before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?

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2	THE FORELADY: Before and after.
3	THE CLERK: As to count 1, how do you find
4	the defendant Joseph Ceriale?
.5	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
6	THE CLERK: Did defendant Ceriale join bef
7	May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
. 8	THE FORELADY: After.
9	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
10	the defendant John Gamba?
. 11	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
12	THE CLERK: Did defendant Gamba join before
13	May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
14	THE FORELADY: After.
15	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
16	the defendant Vincent D'Amico?
17	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
18 .	THE CLERK: Did defendant D'Amico join be-
19	fore May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
20	THE FORELADY: After.
21	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
22	the defendant Frank Russo?
23	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
24	THE CLERK: Did defendant Russo join before
25	May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?

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2	THE FORELADY: After.
3	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
4	the defendant Warren C. Robinson?
5	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
6	THE CLERK: Did defendant Robinson join
7	before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
8	THE FORELADY: After.
9	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
10	the defendant William Alonzo?
11	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
12	THE CLERK: Did defendant Alonzo join
13	before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
14	THE FORELADY: After.
15	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
16	the defendant Hattie Ware?
17	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
18	THE CLERK: Did defendant Ware join before
19	May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
20	THE FORELADY: After.
21	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
22	the defendant John Springer?
23	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
24	THE CLERK: Did defendant Springer join
25	before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?

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2	THE FORELADY: After.
3	THE CLERK: On count 1, how do you find
4	the defendant Henry Salley?
5	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
6	THE CLERK: Did defendant Salley join
7	before May 1, 1971 or after May 1, 1971?
8	THE FORELADY: After.
9	THE CLERK: As to count 3, how do you
10	find the defendant Louis Inglese?
`11	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
12	THE CLERK: As to count 4, how do you find
13	the defendant Louis Inglese?
14	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
15 .	THE CLERK: As to count 5, how do you
16	find the defendant Louis Inglese?
17	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
18	THE CLERK: As to count 6, how do you find
19	the defendant Louis Inglese?
20	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
21	THE CLERK: As to count 8, how do you find
. 22	the defendant Louis Inglese?
23	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
24	THE CLERK: As to count 11, how do you

find the defendant Louis Inglese?

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2	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
3	THE CLERK: As to count 11, how do you
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5	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
6	THE CLERK: As to couns 12, how do you
7	find the defendant Louis Inglese?
8	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
9	THE CLERK: As to count 12, how do you
10	find the defendant Donato Christiano?
11	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
12	THE CLERK: As to count 13, how do you
13	find the defendant Louis Inglese?
14	THE FORELADY: 'Guilty.
15	THE CLERK: As to count 13, how do you
16	find the defendant Donato Christiano?
17	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
18	THE CLERK: As to count 14, how do you find
19	the defendant Louis Inglese?
20	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
21 22	THE CLERK: As to count 16, how do you find
	the defendant Frank Pugliese?
23	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
24	THE CLERK: As to count 16, how do you
25	rind the defendant Frank Russo?

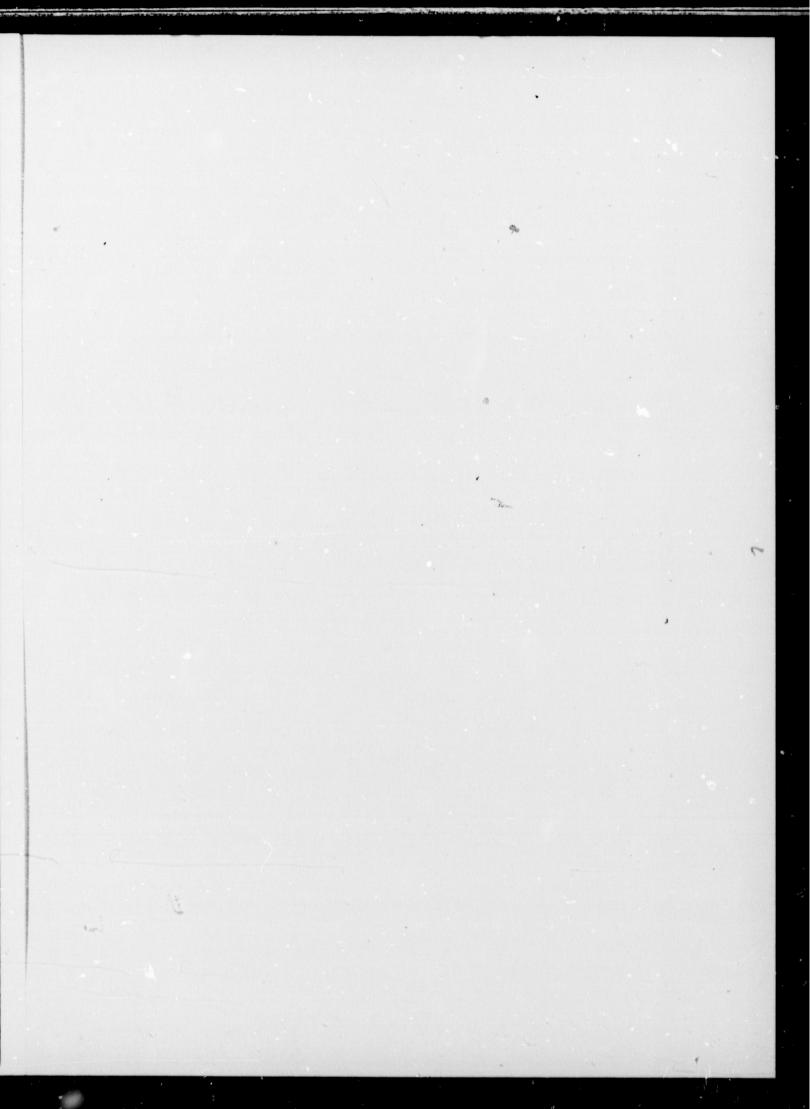
THE CLERK: As to count 24, how do you find

THE FORELADY: Guilty.

the defendant Joseph Ceriale?

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2	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
3	THE CLERK: As to count 25, how do you
4	find the defendant Vincent D'Amico?
5	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
6	THE CLERK: As to count 28, how do you
7	find the defendant Louis Inglese?
8	THE FORELADY: Guilty.
9	MR. SIEGAL: May we have the jury polled
10	as to Tramunti?
11	MR. ROSNER: As to all the defendants, if
12	your Honor please.
13	THE COURT: As to all the defendants.
14	THE CLERK: Members of the jury, you have
15	heard your verdict as it stands recorded.
16	(Each juror, upon being asked, "Is that your
17	verdict?" answered in the affirmative.)
18	THE COURT: At this time, ladies and gentle-
19	men of the jury, I would appreciate it if you would re-
20	turn to the jury room, continue your deliberations as
21	to the other defendant. If you do reach a verdict
22	let me know. If you feel that you can't let me know
23	that also.
24	Mr. Marshal, will you escort the jury out.
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(The jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Would those people who are just memebers of the public please be seated right now and stay seated.

The alternate jurors who are in the back of the room, I would appreciate it if you would return to the room where you were.

MRS. ROSHER: Judge Duffy, I had no knowledge until you just mentioned it that the alternate jurors had been brought into the courtroom. I strenuously object to their having witnessed this. I understand they have been held in abeyance to possibly deliberate on an open count and I think it is highly improper for them to have been here.

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, might we have a date for sentencing?

THE COURT: The sentencing will occur on April 17th, starting at 10 o'clock.

MR. DOWD: Your Honor, I will be out of the country at that time, from the 8th to the 18th. That is Easter week, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We will set the sentencing down for the 22nd of April.

MR. DOWD: Thank you very much.

MR. CURRAM: At 10 a.m., your Honor.

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MR. DOWD: Thank you very much.

MR. CURRAN: At 10 a.m., your Honor.

THE COURT: Ten a.m., yes.

MR. SIEGAL: May we reserve all motions until that date or some prior date fixed by your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Let's not make it that long though.

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, the government's application would be that if there are written motions to be made they be made or at least served on the government at least 10 days prior to the date of sentence, so that we would have an opportunity to respond.

THE COURT: I am not going to be deciding motions on the date of sentence. That is my problem.

MR. CURRAN: Then we would like to receive them earlier, sir, at least 10 days before the hearing date

THE COURT: All right. I will set a hearingdate for April -- I was about to say April 8th, but I think that might conflict with some attorneys here.

That is the second day of Passover. How about April 5th at 10 o'clock? That gives you almost four weeks.

MR. PANZER: Does your Honor know what courtroom you will be in?

THE COURT: No. I don't even know what

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courtroom I will be in tomorrow.

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I believe that the motions should be served upon the United States Attorney by the 1st. sounds very unreasonable. I am not being unreasonable, because I tell you right now I am going to reserve on practically every motion. I want to go through this with your arguments fresh in my mind, and if the government does not have enough time between the 1st and the 5th I will take the papers a little bit afterwards. But I want the arguments on the 5th.

MR. CURRAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, at this time the government would move that the defendants, with the exception, of course, of the defendant Tolopka, be remanded to the custody of the United States marshal.

THE COURT: No. I am not going to decide en masse about remanding the defendants.

Those defendants who are in custody needless to say will remain in custody.

MR. SIEGAL: If your Honor please, with respect to Tramunti, may we have the writ discharged so he can go back to Auburn.

THE COURT: If somebody will give it to me, All I need to do is to get the writ and I will sure.

sign it.

MR.CURRAN: Your Honor, might that be put off at least until the time of sentence?

THE COURT: There are all kinds of problems, which I will take up at some other time, about
that. Right now, however, I think it would be appropriate for those defendants presently in prison -would the marshal take them out.

DEFENDANT INGLESE: Can I have bail pending sentence?

THE COURT: No.

As to the defendant conato Christiano, will you give me something about his background?

MR. FISHER: If your Honor please, the defendant is married, has been married for nine years, is the father of three children, ages 8, 7 and 3. He presently lives at 1740 Mulford Avenue, where he resided for the last nine months. Prior to that he lived at 280 Longstreet Avenue for six years. He has two convictions, if your Honor please, both stemming out of the same incident, one state, one federal. He served a period of five years imprisonment. That was the sentence in the state. The federal was also five years.

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far as I know, that is his entire criminal record.

If your Honor please, the defendant has been at large on bail secured by \$2500 in cash and deeds to the homes of his sister-in-law -- sister. Admittedly, your Honor, I think, notwithstanding my present verbal statements, this did not come as a shock to Mr. Christiano. I think he expected this verdict. He is here now and he has been here each and every day he was supposed to. That is about the most eloquent thing that can be Certainly there isn't the slightest suspicion said. in this particular instance. He loves his family, he loveshis wife, he loves his kids. No power on earth, your Honor, is going to make him leave them, and there is just too great a weight to run with.

I respectfully submit that the evidence shows at most a peripheral involvement on the part of Finnegan. I submit, your Honor, the threat to society is nil, the chance of fugitivity is nil. I think under the standards of 3148, Title 18, United States Code, the defendant should be, I ask, continued on the same bail, your Honor. He can't make more.

I would just like to say that with the homes of the family up here securing his presence. I think that means a whole lot more than any amount of money. The

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moral responsibility to a sister and her husband and her kids that would be felt by Finnegan if their home were seized is awsome. I don't think even that compares with the moral responsibility to his wife, who is here now with the kids.

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, this defendant, in addition to the convictions for narcotics which Mr. Fisher mentioned, has a number of arrests for bookmaking and policy. I would point out, your Honor, that when he was arrested in this case and interviewed he said that he was unemployed and that he worked as a laborer, but he did not remember for whom, and that had been a couple of months ago. We asked about his income or his wages, he said he didn't remember what they were.

We have no record, your Monor, of this defendant being gainfully employed, and I submit, your Monor, that now that a verdict has come in finding him guilty of very substantial narcotics violations, and with bail, certainly at least until sentence, no more a matter of right, the defendant, who apparently has no gainful employment, should be remanded, particularly in light of his prior record.

MR. FISHER: With regard to the answer about work, I instructed the defendant thereafter to fail to

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respond fully to that question because of the nature of this case. His manner of employment is by now no mystery to the court. I don't think there is any mystery about it.

I should also add, your Honor, that the defendant reported three times a week to the United States
Attorney's Office throughout the pendency of his prosecution and would of course continue to do so.

THE COURT: He reported three times a week to the United States Attorney's Office?

MR. FISHER: Yes, your Honor, signing

in.

THE COURT: I never heard of such a procedure.

The defendant Donato Christiano will be re-

DEFENDANT CHRISTIANO: Your Honor, may I at least talk to my wife?

THE COURT: Yes. Not here. The marshals will arrange to have it done.

DEFENDANT CHRISTIANO: Let's have an investigation on the SIU, you phony bastards. You know they framed me. You knowyourself they framed me. Let's have an investigation on the SIU. You know they framed

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me, you phony bastards.

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THE COURT: Mr. Ellis, you Angelo Mamone.

go first.

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MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, the defendant Mamon

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is 33 years, married. He has two children, five and two years old. He resides at 1289 Hobart Avenue, the Bronx.

At the time this indictment came down Mr. Mamo was residing in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He was not arrested. He voluntarily appeared before this court.

Judge, he has been in that corridor a quarter of 9 every morning to make sure that he would be here at the opening of course. He has faithfully lived up to his obligations to attend at every session. I remind your Monor that on one occasion during the course of the trial I asked for permission for Mr. Mamone to return to Florida. Your Honor granted that. Because of some airline difficulties Mamone did not take advantage of that. He was here. He did not ask to leave at any other time. If he had any predeliction to leave, become a fugitive, I submit that he most certainly would have renewed that application and taken advantage of the opportunity to leave.

I would like to add, Judge, that when I

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This defendant, your Honor, apparently has very substantial cash resources with no apparent legitimate income. At the time of his arrest he said that he was self-employed as a gambler and that his annual income was in the vicinity of \$50,000.

Your Honor, because of his very substantial income, and the fact that the jury has now found him guilty of extremely serious charges, the government moves for his remand.

MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, I would most respectfully submit that the determining factor in your decision
should be the likelihood of Mamone's return to court,
and there is absolutely nothing in this man's background
that should lead your Honor to believe that he won't
be here. He is just too good and devoted a family man
to ever leave, Judge. That's not going to happen.

THE COURT: All right. The defendant Mamone will remain on bail.

Mr. Pugliese.

MR. ROSENBERG: If your Honor please, the singular issue is whether or not the defendant will appear at the time of sentence, Judge, and consistent with previous counsel's application, this defendant has always beenhere 9 o'clock in the morning, even before all

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counsel got here. We are not idiots. We saw the evidence coming in. It was overwhelming. Although the defendant has a constitutional right to go to trial and remain silent and put the government to its proof, which in effect is what the defendant here has done, nevertheless, we were realistic.

I respectfully submit, your Honor, the time the defendant got out of jail he went to work the next day and he continued to work up until the time he had to go to trial. He has his uncle's house up. He doesn't have any money, and this I can attest to myself. So he is not running any place, Judge. All I ask is that he be continued on bail'so that he can go back to work and provide for his family. That's all he is interested in, going back to work and providing for his family, until such time as he has to be sentenced, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Curran, what is his present bail?

MR. CURRAN: \$25,000, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CURRAN: As your Honor will recall, this defendant was arrested I believe in 1970 and did not plead until '71 in the state court, surrendered October

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22, 1971, as I recall. That arrest involved possession of 11 ounces of heroin. Your Honor heard the testimony about his involvement in this particular case.

In addition, I understand that particular heroin was 70 per cent pure, that is 7-0, your Honor. There is an 849 information filed as to this defendant, I believe. I think in addition your Honor should consider as to this defendant the record in this case with respect to Paulie the Arrow, this defendant's own activity in the courtroom right in front of your Honor, where he certainly indicated, to put it mildly, a rather violent nature. In the light of his previous criminal record, your Honor, the proof in this case, and the fact that he does face, particularly with a Section 849 information, very substantial time, the government urges your Honor to remand him.

MR. ROSENBERG: If your Honor please, I would just reiterate, the singular issue is as to whether or not the defendant is going to show up. What Mr. Curran has alluded to, that was a similar circumstance involving also with respect to this case which he did There is no doubt that the defendant has time on. been convicted of narcotics, but I say that is still not the issue for this court. As far as I am concerned,

and I urge this court on my sincerest belief, this defendant will be here for sentence, your Honor, and that is the only thing this court has to concern itself with. All he is asking for is an opportunity to go to work. If he doesn't work he has no feeling or no reason to be out on the street. He just wants to go to work to provide for his family, nothing more, your Honor.

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, just very briefly, the record is clear that this defendant's associates, his brother and Dilacio, are both fugitives. I think the record shows that this defendant is a danger to the community.

THE COURT: The defendant Pugliese will be remanded.

MR. ROSENBERG: If your Honor please, one other application. He has a confirmation coming up for his daughter for March 22nd. His daughter has waited for him to come out of jail the last time and there was a postponement until that date. At least will your Monor continue him on bail so he can attend that confirmation and he can surrender the next day.

THE COURT: No.

The defendant Ceriale. Mr. Warner. .

MR. WARHER: Your Honor, the defendant has

it was dismissed practically the day after arraignment

fication arising out of the use of his car and apparently

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or practically at arraignment or something like that.

As I said, he has been working all his life.

Of course, the court only saw some of the work that he has been doing in the course of this trial, Housing and Development Administration, the Model Cities Program, Washburn Wire Company, plasterer's union, and so on.

In addition, Mr. Ceriale had a taxi license, he was driving a taxi, he had further spare time work, he was doing construction work, and so on.

Your Honor, although the defendant has maintained his innocence to me, because of the nature of this trial, he also was prepared for the verdict, frankly, much more prepared for the verdict than I was. Nevertheless he has still come to court every day. He has always been here early. Your Honor, I frankly cannot think of any conceivable reason why he should not be continued on bail.

THE COURT: What is his present bail?

MR. WARNER: \$10,000 cash surety.

I would like to mention one other thing.

THE COURT: How was it put up, in cash?

MR. WARNER: Yes, your Honor. It was put

up in cash, but from savings of a lifetime, Judge.

THE COURT: . All right.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, I think Mr. Warner has stated, so far as the government knows, fairly accurately the defendant's background. I would point out to your Honor, however, that according to the proof in this case this defendant played a very significant and important role in the distribution of the narcotics that was involved in this case. These are serious charges. He is facing substantial time and the government's application is for a remand.

MR. WARNER: Your Honor, I would only add very briefly I don't think that the role that the proof indicated Mr. Ceriale played has anything to do with whether he should be allowed to continue on bail.

There is no question about the fact that Mr. Ceriale saw the proof as it came in but that he still continued to come regularly and reliably.

Finally, I would say this to your Honor:

my impression of Mr. Ceriale, whom I have gotten to know

very, very well over the course of this trial, is that

the thing that is uppermost in his mind, the main concern

that is facing him now, is to work to whatever extent

he can to make whatever provisions he can for his family

prior to sentencing. Your Honor knows that I was

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2	continually making applications throughout this trial
3	for Mr. Ceriale to be able to work during the latter
4	part of the day and I am sure that is what he is interested
5	in doing now most.
6	THE COURT: All right. The defendant
7	Ceriale will remain on bail.
8	MR. WARNER: Thank you, your Honor.
9	MR. CERIALE: Thank you, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Don't leave.
11	MR. RICHMAN: Your Honor, may I be excused
12	for five minutes?
13	THE COURT: Sure, go ahead.
14	Mr. Dowd, I will hear from you in connection
15	with Mr. Russo.
16	MR. WARNER: Excuse me, your Honor.
17	Mr. Ceriale is just going to go out to speak to his wife.
18	THE COURT: Yes, but I want him back in here.
19	MR. DOWD: Your Honor, with respect to the
20	defendant Russo, prior to these incidents of which the de-
21	fendant was convicted here today the defendant never had
22	a prior record in respect to narcotics. He had a
23	policy conviction. It appears to be a misdemeanor,
24	but I am not sure. It was in 1963. In 1967 I think
25	there was a misdemeanor with respect to stolen property.

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I think your Honor is aware that throughout the pendency of this trial and before the defendant has been here in court all day and worked from 6 to 2 for Broadway Maintenance every night. Your Honor is also aware that his wife gave birth to a child I think two weeks ago, their first child, and in respect to that even up to this time, with the exception of the time the jury has been out, when he has been required to be here and therefore off work, he hasn't even seen the child for all practical purposes, because we have been working Saturdays and Sundays. The child is to be baptized Sunday. He also before this trial had to sign in with the United States Attorney's Office twice a week, come down here from the Bronx, which he did religiously and faithfully.

I also will point out there is a substantial amount of bail on the defendant Russo which goes back to a long story involving a state court case. There is \$50,000 on the defendant at this time, which is supported by his mother's house, two bank accounts of \$18,000, which constitute her life savings and all her property in this world, and he had a substantial amount of trouble trying to get the money thereafter to pay the premium on the bond.

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I submit, your Honor, that my client's work record, the fact that he has been continually working in respect to this matter, he has been faithfully here in respect to this case, the fact that he has a young child two weeks old at home -- quite frankly, his interests are remaining here and there is no interest in him with that kind of background and a history in being any place other than here and facing it. I point out too that I think there should be little doubt in anybody's mind about the inevitability about the verdict; at least in connection with the direct sale to a police officer. He was here, he heard about it. Quite frankly, from the time the jury went out he indicated to me what the verdict might be.

He has a good outlook. No matter what happens in this case he has something to look forward to. He has a child now and he wants to do the best he can for that child, for his family, which he cares about, and he has indicated his care by working like he has, being here all day and there all night. I think that these are the best indicators of the fact that this man will be here. He very much wants to spend some time in these coming weeks with that new-born child, and I think it is not unreasonable to leave the defendant out in light of

the bail which he has on him in this case.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, Mr. Russo's rap sheet indicates that he has several prior arrests for policy, including a conviction in 1963 for policy.

By his own admission when he was arrested in this case he said that he was convicted in 1968 of possession of a weapon, grand larceny, for which he received two years probation. He also said in connection with his state case, which your Honor knows all about, it is not a long story at all, because it was the January 10th sale to Al Casella, he is out on \$100,000 bail. He is facing a life sentence in connection with that because under the old law in the state sale of a pound or more exposes the defendant to up to life imprisonment, 15 years to life. That is what he is facing there.

He has been convicted on two counts here and is facing, therefore, up to 30 years.

We submit, your Monor, that in view of the serious charge, the fact that he is facing up to life in the state court based on a direct sale to an agent, where you have the detective's testimony, which was obviously believed by the jury here, and corroborated by tapes, that the defendant is a very bad bail risk and should be remanded.

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2 MR. DOWD: Your Honor, may I be heard just a little further. In respect to the state case, that 3 bail was reduced to 25,000. I submit that if there 5 was any risk at all it was prior to this indictment, when that state case was pending. You know, I have said 7 it before. One of the tactics of the defense has been, 8 quite frankly, to be tried here first and to have the proof put forth in respect to the January 10th sale. Recent cases in the state indicate that our state statute, the New York State statute, in respect to double jeopardy 12 will probably bar a subsequent trial in the state, this 13 having been proved as part of the conspiracy. As I say, the best indicator is with those charges pending, and not these, prior to that, he had been in that state court every time that he had to appear, each and every time.

> Another factor I want to reiterate with respect to the bail is the security. It is his mother's entire life, a mother he is very close to and has been close to all his life. As I say, this man has no reason or care to abandon the things he is trying to do for especially now a very new family. As I say again, it is indicated by his interest in trying to be able to provide for them knowing full well what lies ahead in all

probability for him in respect to a conviction in respect to this case.

I would say in light of this, in light of the bail, your Honor, that he has given no indication whatsoever that he will do anything but submit to the jurisdiction of the authority of this court, and I ask that he be given an opportunity, your Honor, as I say, to have some time with his child, to continue working to make sure that they are provided for. I think this is the only way he can.

As I say, he has been working nightly during this trial for nine weeks from 6 to 2 in the morning, and before that when he worked at night coming down here twice a week from the Bronx to sign in, which he did faithfully.

I say, your Honor, there is no reason in the world to believe that this defendant won't be here. I point out the other aspects of the state case, which I think would be probably barred at this point.

THE COURT: I will wait and make a decision at the end of the rest.

Go ahead, Mr. Leighton.

MR. WARNER: Your Honor, before Mr. Leighton may I be excused for a moment? Of course, I will be

right back.

THE COURT: Yes. Be right back though.

MR. LEIGHTON: Your Honor, I believe the

court does know that Warren Robinson does come from

Washington, D.C. I personally feel that if he is

allowed to continue in the present bail conditions he would

be no bail risk whatsoever. The defendant is a married

man. He has three children and resides in Washington,

D.C. He does have two prior convictions, but they were

before 1966.

THE COURT: What were they for?

MR. LEIGHTON: They were for grand larceny.

After 1966, I believe in 1968, Warren Robinson Igues

tried to change his ways and was married. He is now

the father of three children. In 1968 he opened up

his own clothing store, and I believe, your Honor,

there is testimony in the record that even Agent Logan

himself went to the store on either one or several occa
sions. The defendant also has a partnership in a carpet

company in Washington, D.C.

This trial has been a long trial. The defendant has been here each and every day. I believe he has been on time each and every day. He has been away from his home for a long period of time. His

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wife is here in court. She has come up on several occasions.

When the indictment came down in this case and the warrant was issued for Warren Robinson he was never arrested. Agents went to his business or his home left word, and warren Robinson turned himself in voluntari He came to this jurisdiction after a removal hearing in Washington, D.C. and turned himself in here voluntarily.

I don't see anything in his present record or the past that would make Warren Robinson a threat or danger to the community.

On this basis, your Honor, I ask the court to continue Warren Robinson until the date of sentence.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, Mr.Robinson's history I think is somewhat more extensive than Mr.

Leighton has stated. In 1959 he was convicted of house breaking. He was given a three-year sentence. I believe that sentence was suspended, however. In 1963 he was arrested for grand larceny and stolen property and I believe that case was dismissed. In 1963 he was also arrested for breaking and entering and that case was nolle prossed. In 1965 he was arrested and convicted for breaking and entering and received a five-year sentence. At the same time he was convicted

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of breaking the seal lf an interestate motor truck
and that case was dismissed. In 1965 he was also -THE COURT: Wait a second. You say he

was convicted and the case was dismissed.

MR. PHILLIPS: I am sorry. He was arrested and the case was dismissed, your Honor. In 1965 he was also arrested for a violation of the Dyer Act, which case was also dismissed. In 1968 he was arrested for storehouse breaking, convicted, and received a five-year sentence. He was also arrested in 1972 for a bad check, later in 1972 for false pretenses, and I don't know whether those cases are outstanding or whether they have been dismissed. He was not convicted, in any event, on them.

Your Honor, I am not altogether clear about what occurred in Washington respecting his surrendering, but I do know that the agents made extremely vigorous efforts to try to locate him before he did turn himself in, if he did turn himself in, and that was in November of 1973. At that time he gave as his address 1224 Hamilton Street, N.W., and I know that he had a preliminary hearing in Washington, after which the magistrate directed that he appear in this court, and I had an agent in the court, in or about the court that

1 jha49 your Honor was assigned to on the date that he was to 2 appear, and the agent never saw him. After he failed 3 to appear I asked your Honor for a bench warrant, which 5 your Honor issued. The agents then having the address 6 of 1224 Hamilton Street made various efforts to try to 7 locate him. I know that your Honor contacted the magistrate. 9 THE COURT: No, no, no. I didn't contact the magistrate. The magistrate contacted me. 10 11 MR. PHILLIPS: In any event, the magistrate 12 in Washington indicated that he reported to --13 THE COURT: The magistrate on a weekly 14 basis. 15 MR. PHILLIPS: That's correct. We 16 submit, however, that based on Robinson's background, 17 based on the serious charges that he is facing here, that 18 he is also an extremely poor bail risk. 19 THE COURT: What is his present bail? 20 MR. PHILLIPS: I believe it is \$2500. 21 It may even be a personal recognizance bond. 22 was set in Washington by the magistrate. 23 THE COURT: Is that correct? MR. LEIGHTON: That is correct, your Honor. 25 I believe it is either 3000 or \$2500 personal recognizance bond.

MR. PHILLIPS: I would also point out the proof in this case was overwhelming as to Robinson.

THE COURT: Yes, I know. I was here for it.

MR. LEIGHTON: Judge, I believe the reason for that, I think when Agent Logan testified in Washington he testified -- I had the hearing minutes -- that he had Warren Robinson under observation for something like 20 to 30, maybe even 50 times, that he went into his store on many occasions, and the magistrate asked him did he ever see any narcotic traffic, any kind of narcotic conduct, and he said none that he was aware of.

THE COURT: Those things happen.

MR. LEIGHTON: As for the bench warrant, that was issued here in New York, I think I was responsible for that because --

THE COURT: I am aware of where you were.

MR. LEIGHTON: But also the defendant was in that courtroom the day I was on trial and I did call your Honor's chambers and spoke to one of your Honor's law clerks.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEIGHTON: So Warren Robinson did come

to New York when he was supposed to.

MR. PHILLIPS: I would just like to add, as your Honor may have gathered from Agent Logan's testimony or the cross examination of Tennessee Dawson, Warren Robin son has been the subject of the narcotics investigation by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for a number of years and is considered by them to be one of the major narcotics dealers in Washington, D.C.

MR. LEIGHTON: Judge, if your Honor has somehesitation because of the bail that has been set, if your Honor wants a different bail or a change in the bail conditions, we would have no objection to that, if your Honor would give us at least a week to make any change that the court so desires. If the court sets a relatively small amount of cash or asks for some sort of security or a co-signature, I think that could be arranbed. But because of the logistics problem, Mr. Robinson having all his roots in Washington, b.C. and the trial being here in New York, this could not be done overnight.

Your Honor has had a chance to watch Warren
Robinson in court. I think his demeanor was on the
par that should be expected from any person in a court of
law. I have gotten to know Warren Robinson over this

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three-month period and I think and I am convinced that

he would come into court on his day of sentence and surrender voluntarily.

THE COURT: The defendant Robinson will be remanded, at least at this time.

Mr. Panzer.

MR. PANZER: Your Honor, I have represented
Hattie Ware since October 3, 1973, when I was assigned
to her. Her original bail was a \$5000 personal recognizance bond supported by \$500 cash, which was put up by
her sister. She is 34 years old. She has no prior
criminal record. She is gainfully employed as a
secretary at the Federal Carver Bank. She has been
here each and every day during this trial. She hasn't
missed one day or any of the pretrial conferences or any
of the times that she was supposed to appear.

She has an adopted son. She is living at 1380 University Avenue. She has no prior criminal record.

I have no reason to believe, your Honor, that she will not be here on the day of sentence.

THE COURT: Mr. Phillips.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, it is obvious that Miss Ware has been leading a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

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type of life. We submit that based on the seriousness of these charges of which she has been convicted that she should be remanded.

MR. PANZER: Your Honor, may I point out the jury did not find her guilty of being in the conspiracy before May 1, 1971, so she is not facing any mandatory minimum.

THE COURT: I am aware of that. The defendant Ware will be continued on the present bail arrangements.

MR. PANZER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: IIr. Siegel.

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, if it may please the court, in behalf of my client John Springer I would ask that his bail be continued. He is presently free on a \$5,000 bail -- bond, rather, secured by property which belongs to his father, and also cash put up by a friend of the family.

Your Monor, as far as the underlying background of the security, at the court's direction a Nebbia
hearing was held and Magistrate Schreiber held that the
collateral were not the fruits of a crime or any criminal
activity.

Furthermore, Mr. Springer is married. Mr.

Springer's sister is in court at this time. Mr.

Springer's wife is presently seven months pregnant. He
has four sons, one of which is a police cadet with the
New York City Police Department.

As far as his criminal record is concerned,
Mr. Springer has two prior misdemeanor convictions.
One is a conviction under 26505, subdivision 9, possession
of a weapon, for which Mr. Springer received I think a
conditional discharge. Further, Mr. Springer pleaded
guilty to an unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, also
a misdemeanor, for which he received a sentence of probation. That was some time ago, your Honor, and
since then, with the exception of one arrest in 1972, which
was dismissed at the arraignment, Mr. Springer has
remained free of criminal conduct.

Now, I am sure Mr. Phillips will bring to the court's attention the contraband which was allegedly found in the apartment where Mr. Springer was in December of '73. However, I am in a similar situation as Mr. Dowd since this contraband was introduced in this proceeding.

Based on a ruling in the matter of Willie Abraham, decided January 31, 1974 and under the CPLR, Section 40.20, the prospect of Mr. Springer going to trial in the state is rather remote.

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Your Honor, since my assignment in this matter Mr. Springer has appeared in court on each and every appearance. Based on my knowledge of Mr. Springer, I can just about guarantee the court that Mr. Springer will be present at the time of sentence.

MR. PHILLIPS: I believe Mr. Siegel's statement as to Mr. Springer's prior criminal record is correct, your Honor. However, I submit that Mr. Springer has a total lack of regard for the criminal judicial process. It was all that I could do to get Mr. Springer even to come to the pretrial conferences that your Honor scheduled, and while he was out on bail in this case, as your Honor knows, he was in the process of mixing heroin in his house in the presence of his family and when he was caught doing that he attempted to bribe the police officers that were there at that time or in fact did bribe them by paying them \$1000, for which he is being charged in the state court, and we would submit based on the seriousness of the charges and his total lack of respect for the criminal process that Mr. Springer should be remanded.

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, if I can be heard further, since my involvement on this case I have had several conversations with Mr. Springer. Mr. Springer

has appeared in court on each and every time as required by the court. I would ask that in the interests of justice bail be continued, because the purpose of bail, your Honor, is to assure the defendant's return to the jurisdiction for sentencing and there has been no showing on the part of the government that Mr. Springer will in fact not return.

THE COURT: The defendant John Springer will be remanded.

Mr. Pollak.

MR. POLLAK: With regard to the defendant Henry Salley, as your Honor knows --

MR. SIEGEL: Excuse me, Mr. Pollak.

Your Honor, would it be possible for Mr. Springer to have a conversation with his sister, who is presently in court..

THE COURT: Downstairs.

MR. POLLAK: With regard to Henry Salley, your Honor is aware of the fact that his role in this thing was relatively tangential. Of course, at this point, the jury having found him guilty, we must assume that the facts are so, although he has denied them in court.

The defendant Henry Salley has a substantial work record for many years and is retired as a result of

disability, had a good service record, which was brought out in court. He is presently living on his disability pension. He has been here every day, although it involved substantial hardship for himself, because I knew that he was in need of medication for both a heart condition and the last couple of days has been suffering from gout, the result being that the medication he needed, he had to have his wife come up from Washington with it yesterday. Nevertheless, he has been here, been living at the YMCA, and been going down to Washington on the weekends.

I submit that there is nothing in Mr. Salley's background to indicate any doubt whatsoever that he would appear. He is presently free on \$5000 personal recognizance bond unsecured by any cash and has appeared at every session of the court. His prior involvement with the law has been relatively minimal. There was this one conviction that I didn't know about that Mr. Phillips brought up with regard to the diet pills in 1973, where he was fined \$100, but there has been no other arrest or conviction prior to this.

I submit that there is no question whatsoever that Mr. Salley will appear for sentencing or at such other time as the court may require and I ask that he be

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continued on his present bail.

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, this defendant has very little roots apparently even in the Washington, D.C. community. At the time of his arrest I think he gave an address which is different from the one he used in connection with the hotel registration. He said that he stays with his sister there, his sister and brother-in-law. He told the assistant United States Attorney on arraignment that he had no prior criminal record and as your Honor knows, he does. He was convicted of contempt in addition to the misdemeanor charge that he testified about.

In addition, your Honor, I would submit that the defendant took the witness stand and the jury found that he did not testify truthfully on that occasion.

According to our information, he was involved in the traffic of narcotics and heroin in the District of Columbia. We feel now, your Honor, that the presumption of innocence has been removed by the jury's verdict, that he should be remanded.

THE COURT: The defendant Salley will be remanded.

MR. DOWD: Your Honor, could I say one more word on behalf of the defendant Russo.

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THE COURT: We are not finished yet.

MR. DOWD: I am sorry.

THE COURT: Mr. King.

MR. KING: If your Honor please, as to my client's community ties, he has lived in the same house for the past 12 years, the house is owned by his mother-in-law. It's a three-family house. He lives with his wife and two children, a son of 18, a daughter who is 10. I have seen both children. They seem to be very well reared. I have met his wife. She is a gentle creature. I know of no marital discord between them that would trigger any thoughts of leaving the jurisdiction just to escape a possible sentence.

Now, when my client was arrested he quietly went with the agents. He was given the Miranda warning. He refused an attorney, said he had nothing to hide, that he would talk. The only thing he wouldn't do would be to squeal on anybody. He was thereafter held in \$50,000 bail.

Some 10 days later, Judge, that bail was reduced to \$15,000, and, if you will forgive my own interpretation, I would think that the magistrate who made that substantial reduction must have done so with the thought that the crime with which my client was charged was one

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that was not relatively serious.

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Now, in order to secure the \$15,000 bond that was given Mr. Gamba's mother-in-law turned over the

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deed to her property and her entire life savings,

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amounting to \$3000.

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Now, in view of his domestic life, which has been, as I say, a tranquil one, his obvious obligation to

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his mother-in-law, it is extremely unlikely that he would

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want for any other reason to hurt his wife through his

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mother-in-law. On top of all of which he is a very

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sick man. He is a very sick man and he requires con-

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stant medical attention. This is not the type of man

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who would be likely not to show up on a return date

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that your Honor orders. He has been here promptly every

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day. He has been here 9 o'clock, just as I have been.

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I have seen him here every single day. He has never

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missed one day at all.

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recent circuit case in this circuit, Judges Feinberg, Mulligan and Oakes, in which the trial judge had made the

should like to read to you a very brief quote from a very

statement: "I never consider bail once I sentence

Finally, if your Honor will indulge me, I

the man. I don't think this is the type of case

where I should set bail." That was the trial judge's

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statement, to which the Circuit Court replied, "This approach is wholly improper. The Bail Reform Act of 1966 incorporates a presumption in favor of bail even after conviction."

I respectfully submit to your Honor that this is a case deserving of a continuance of bail.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, Mr. Gamba's prior record includes a federal narcotics conviction in 1959, when I believe he would have been 25 years old -- he is now 40 years old -- for which he received a sentence of five years. As a result, we have filed an information charging him as a second offender in connection with this case. He has also been arrested for violation of the New York State policy laws, once in 1963, once in 64, once in 65, once in 66 and once in 67. The FBI rap sheet does not reflect the dispositions of those arrests.

When he was arrested he indicated that he was unemployed, his last employment being six weeks prior to his arrest. We submit there is the seriousness of these charges, the prior criminal record of the defendant, and also the fact, as your Honor may recall, during the trial there were one or two outbursts by Mr. Gamba. In fact, I believe your Honor held Mr.

Gamba in contempt of court and suspended a five-day sentence as a result of his standing up and accusing one of the witnesses of being a liar.

MR. KING: If your Honor please, I am not going to dispute the record read by Mr. Phillips, but I say this, that whatever infractions of the law he has committed, he has paid his debt, and I don't see how that has one whit to do with the subject we are talking about. The crimes he has committed, as I say, he has paid for and paid for dearly. As a matter of fact, as a direct result of his imprisonment is what is causing his present illness. I don't see that that should enter into the picture at all.

I urge your Honor to pay some attention to the facts I stated as to the community ties, his family ties, the fact that it is almost inconceivable that he would want to hurt his mother-in-law, whose entire fortune has been put up to keep him out of jail. It is extremely unlikely.

Further, for your Honor to take due notice of the case I quoted from, U. S. against Field 466 F. 2d 119. I think the law stated there is good law and I respectfully submit that your Honor should follow it.

THE COURT: The defendant Gamba will be

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1	jha63				
2	remanded.				
3	Mr. Dowd, you had something you wanted to say.				
4	MR. DOWD: Two things, Judge.				
5	THE COURT: You are not going to say it righ				
6	now.				
7	Those defendants who were permitted to remain '				
8	on bail, are they here?				
9	MR. ELLIS: Yes, your Honor.				
10	THE COURT: I am going to ask your attorney				
11	to go to the probation office with you. The clerk will				
12	give you a form.				
13	I am telling you right now that your sentence				
14	will depend in great part on what is in that probation				
15	report. Please cooperate with the probation				
16	officer.				
. 17	MR. FISHER: I think the office is closed				
18	now, your Honor.				
19	THE COURT: No, it is not. If it				
20	happens to be closed now be there first thing tomorrow				
21	morning.				
22	As I said, cooperate with the probation				
23	officer. If you don't I can't get a complete evaluation				
24	of what they think, and sentence depends quite a bit on				
25	that.				

At this point I am going to take a few minutes to think about the situation with respect to Mr. Russo. At this point those attorneys who are not involved in any further things can leave. I am going to take five minutes to think.

You want to say your piece now? Go ahead, say it now so I can think about it.

MR. DOWD: Judge, one thing I wanted to note was the defendant's work record. Fifteen years e he has been a member of Local 3, continuously employed. In fact, it may sound strange, but he has been employed since the age of six continually, never been unemployed. I have seen his bank accounts, I have seen his records, and I have seen the money that was put up for bail. Actually, from what I see, he is on the highest bail of anybody, and I can tell you how that happened. I think that should be of interest to the court.

In state court when the original arrests were made bail was asked in astronomical amounts. The judge that night set bail for everybody at 100,000.

Subsequently the problem with Mr. Russo was that his mother ran down with her house, everything she owned.

In fact, his mother, who is a widow, is going to get mar-

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ried, and the man she is going to marry put up stocks, all his stocks, to cover that. His problem is he made the bail.

Subsequently all the other bails were put down to the 15,000 to 20,000 area that were originally set at 100,000. I talked to the district attorney. They agreed to reduce his to 25,000 because it looked so ludicrous compared to the other bails. The day before we were going to do that he was arrested in this case for exactly the same thing he is held in the state there. There we have the 100,000 sitting there, my God, this is a big guy, when in fact it is only because Legal Aid that night failed to make an effective argument when the bails were originally set. They were all subsequently reduced. That may give you the idea. I point out those two cases which indicate that the other case will probably in all likelihood be barred.

THE COURT:

All right.

MR. FISHER:

Your Honor --

THE COURT:

Do you want to reply to Mr.

Dowd?

MR. CURRAN: No, we have nothing further to say about that defendant, your Honor.

MR. FISHER:

Would you consider, your Honor,

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2	hearing me with regard to an application to reconsider
3	your remand order as to Christiano Friday morning?
4	THE COURT: Friday morning?
5	MR. FISHER: Yes.
,6	THE COURT: Tell you what. Call my
7	chambers tomorrow morning and I will give you the time
8	and place.
9	Those of you who have no further interest,
10	why don't you leave.
11	MR. DOWD: Your Honor, could I see you with
12	Mr. Curran off the record, sir?
13	THE COURT: Sure.
14	(Recess.)
15	THE COURT: I have another note.
16	(Court's Exhibit 115 marked for identifi-
. 17	cation.)
18	THE COURT: I received a note from the jury
19	which reads:
20	"Judge Duffy: Please be advised that we,
21	the jury, are hoplessly deadlocked on the issues regarding
22	counts 1 and 7 pertaining to the defendant B. Tolopka.
23	"Sincerely, Lucy Hare, Forelady."
24	MR. FISHER: Your Monor, I am covering
25	for Mr. Richman.
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THE COURT: You are not going to make a motion, are you.

MR. FISHER: I move for a mistrial, your Honor, at this time.

THE COURT: You move for a mistrial.

MR. FISHER: Yes.

MR. CURRAN: That is opposed, your Monor. The government's position is that your Monor should give the jury the Allen charge.

MR. FISHER: I would like to invite your Honor's attention to the language in United States against Jacobson, Second Circuit, 1973, where the Court of Appeal pointed out that long and protracted deliberations after the jury has twice announced that it was deadlocked are improper. I object strenuously to an Allen charge. They have been here five days, at least two of which they have been considering this case.

I think any verdict now would be the product of coercion rather than reasonable deliberations, and I urgently make

MR. CURRAN: Your Honor, as I recall the court exhibits, the first time there was any indication at all from this jury that they had any problem with respect to the defendant Tolopka was at 3:30 p.m. this after

an immediate motion for a mistrial, your Honor.

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noon. I think it was Court Exhibit 113 or 114. Your Honor then sent the jury back. I suppose they have only been deliberating perhaps an hour to an hour and a half.

I submit, your Monor, there is no indication, except in this very last note which your Honor just read, of anything like a deadlock. I think in the light of the record in the case and the inquiries and the testimony that has been read and everything else, your Honor, that an Allen charge in this situation is in order.

MR. FISHER: If your Honor please, the jury asked for every bit of testimony, summation and charge with regsrd --

THE COURT: I was here.

MR. FISHER: All right. It appears Mr. Curran wasn't. They have been considering this case for at least two solid days, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Where is the defendant Frank Russo?

MR. DOWD: Here, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am going to continue him on bail.

MR. DOWD: Thank you very much, your Honor.

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DEFENDANT RUSSO: Thank you very much.

MR. DOWD: Do you think the probation office will still be open.

THE COURT: I doubt it. Nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

MR. DOWD: Thank you very much, your Honor.

MR. RICHMAN: My apologies, your Honor.

I had to get my car keys before the lot closed.

THE COURT: Mr. Fisher has moved for a mistrial on the basis of a note from the jury. I assume that you reaffirm that motion.

MR. RICHMAN: I certainly do, sir.

THE COURT: Take a look at the note before you do.

Mrs. Rosner, we come now to count 2 of
the indictment. As you will recall, I told everybody
at the beginning of this case that I was bifurcating count
2. I explained what I meant by bifurcating.

We are now at the point of the trial where the jury is to be asked once again to deliberate, to deliberate on count 2.

I guess the question is, first, whether you want to sum up on it.

MRS. ROSNER: I understood, your Honor, that

point of bifurcating is to avoid prejudicial overflow from the trial together of the factual issues involved in count 2 with the other counts.

May I make this further commentary, your

Honor: When we were heard in chambers some days ago
on the procedure to be followed in trying count 2 I
argued to your Honor that as a matter of law the jury
could not possibly be open-minded with respect to the issues
involved in count 2 having concluded 90 per cent of the
facts involved in count 2 against the defendant by virtue
of the guilty verdict on counts 1 and all the other substantive counts.

I would stress, your Monor, that that is essentially an argument as a matter of law, that the jury could not possibly be fair and open-minded, and we adhere to that position.

But there is a second position, your Honor. Certainly at the very least we are entitled to voir dire the jury.

THE COURT: As to what?

MRS.ROSNER: As to whether they feel they could be fair and impartial with respect to a further count on a man whom they have already convicted. Certainly the possibility exists that the jurors themselves

by bifurcation you meant that the evidence relevant
to count 2 would be given to the jury after the main
trial, a procedure which, of course, we reserve objection
to. But as was said earlier in conference, I have not
cross examined or adduced evidence with respect to count
2 during the trial of the main case. I understood that
that was the reason for severing it, that it would be
prejudicial to try it together.

THE COURT: It was never severed. It was bifurcated.

word. I understood that your Honor did not want to prejudice Mr. Inglese with respect to count 2 by giving to the jury the issues of fact and law involved in that count for their deliberation at the same time with the conspiracy and substantive counts. Therefore, your Honor, I did not cross examine or adduce evidence under that count.

If your Honor requires us to go forward at this time, I would ask that the evidentiary part of the trial be reopened so that the proper arguments by way of cross examination and defense evidence may be made to the jury. It seems to me that it makes no sense simply to reserve summation. It seems to me the only

don't feel, either because of the tremendous stress and long period of sequestration that they have already undergone or because their minds have overriden the presumption of innocence on all the other counts, that they can possibly sit fairly, and we are certainly entitled to that inquiry, Judge. We can't presuma as a matter of law that they are open-minded after they convict him on facts which are essential to count 2 as well. We can't presume they are going to adhere to the presumption of innocence on that count to which Mr. Inglese is certainly entitled.

It seems to me, Judge -- may I suggest this procedure -- it seems to me that the absolute fairest way to proceed with this count if the government adheres to its position that they wish to proceed after the conviction on some 15 counts already --

THE COURT: How many counts?

MRS. ROSNER: He was named on at least 16 counts and he was found guilty on each and every one. It seems to me that the only fair and reasonable thing to do is to sever that count for trial before a new jury. It is insane, your Honor, to press these people any further. They have been deliberating five days after a nine-week trial and the sheer numerical possibility

that they can sit fairly and impartially and with open minds on a related count is just overriden by all the other circumstances known to us. There is just too much at stake, Judge. Frankly, I don't know that I could function effectively on a traffic ticket right now. I am just emotionally and physically worn out.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your Honor, there is not really much the government can respond to. The count is in the indictment. Your Honor bifurcated it. Mrs. Rosner was aware of that. She has not indicated what evidence or type of evidence she would present with respect to this particular count. The government has no additional evidence that it intends to introduce. The government is prepared to proceed with respect to this particular count. We intend solely to argue to the jury that the facts established during the course of this trial show Inglese's guilt on count No. 2.

MRS. ROSNER: If I may respond, your Honor, for instance, in the trial of the other counts it would have been wholly inappropriate for me to summon witnesses addressed to count 2, but at this juncture, Judge, I would call Mr. Pellegrino, who was severed as a defendant here, who was one of the persons named in the bill of particulars as one of the statutory five who Mr.

Inglese supervised, I would call Delvecchio, Lentini, who have already pled guilty and, under United States against Sanchez in the Second Circuit, no longer have a Fifth Amendment right to refuse to testify. There are a host of witnesses because there are 11 people named in the bill of particulars as those who Mr. Inglese supervised and only, if my count is correct, two of those people appeared as government witnesses. There are nine other relevant witnesses on that count, your Honor, that I am entitled to bring to court and adduce evidence from.

So Mr. Phillips' remarks to the effect that I haven't shown what I would do with respect to the trial of count 2 I think are adequately answerable.

Before your Monor rules on the applications that were made, would your Monor consider hearing us in chambers off the record?

THE COURT: Yes, sure. Come on in. (Recess.)

THE COURT: Mr. Richman, I gather you are still moving for a mistrial on the basis of Court's Exhibit 115 for identification.

MR. RICHMAN: I am, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Curran, you are opposing

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2	it.
3	MR. CURRAN: Yes, your Honor. The
4	government's position is the same. The note reads
5	that the jury is hopelessly deadlocked. I believe they
6	are.
7	Under the circumstances, the motion for a
8	mistrial is granted.
9	in. RICHMAN: Thank you, sir.
10	THE COURT: As perhaps you know, I am like
11	all human beings, somewhat reluctant to admit my mistakes.
12	If I had it to do over again I would never have even sugges
13	bifurcating count 2. I would have sent it to the
14	jury to begin with.
15	However, I did, and that was a mistake. I
16	would never do it again.
17	Mrs. Rosner, do you still move to sever count
18	2?
19	MRS. ROSNER: That is our application, your
20	Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I assume the gover ment opposes it.

> Yes, your Honor. MR. CURRAN:

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The motion is granted. THE COURT:

I believe that that ends up our proceedings

jha76 1 for today. 2 MR. PHILLIPS: The jury has to be excused. 3 THE COURT: You don't need to excuse them. 4 I can do it by myself. 5 6 IIR. CURRAN: Your Honor, there is one other item of business. 7 8 THE COURT: Is there? 9 MR. CURRAN: Yes, there is. I don't know whether it can be done right now. I don't think 10 we scheduled a hearing on the 849 informations, three 11 of which were filed with the court on I believe January 12 18th. They relate to the defendants Tramunti, DiNapoli 13 14 and Pugliese. I apologize to the court for not raising this when the defendants and their lawyers were 15 present. I forgot about it. 16 THE COURT: I will take care of it, but I 17 will do it in writing, and both you and defense counsel 18 will know about it at the same time. 19 MR. CURRAN: All right, sir. We will 20 have a little bit of notice? 21 22. THE COURT: Oh, sure.

MR. CURRAN:

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MRS. ROSNER: Your Honor, I have an appli-

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

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cation. I would ask that the United States attorney not seek to speak with or interview Mr. Inglese out of my presence.

THE COURT: Does that require a response?

MRS. ROSNER: No. I am just putting it on the record, Judge.

(Adjourned to Monday, April 22, 1974, at 10:00 a.m., for sentencing.)

